THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1795. [N° 1757.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

The 28th Instant, to begin at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises, Three several Tenements on the Point, viz.

THE South Part of Lot No. 1, first Division, and is 45 Feet in front, and 100 Feet back, with the Buildings thereon—late Constant Bowen's.

Lot No. 18, first Division, with a commodious House thereon, at present occupied by John Warren.

Lots No. 65 and 66 Second Division, with the Dwelling House thereon, late occupied by Lodwick Hoxsie.—The Conditions to be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, they all being subject to an Annual Quit Rent.

Newport, the 15th of 12th Month, 1795.

Gun Powder.

A SMALL Quantity, of the best Quality, just received for Sale, by PHILIP ROBINSON.

For SALE, by J. RICHARDSON, at the Post Office,

TWO PAMPHLETS—one, State of Facts shewing the Right of certain Companies to the Lands lately purchased by them from the State of Georgia.—The other, Grant to the Georgia Mississippi Company, the Constitution thereof, &c. Price Six Cents each.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

November—1795.

Gibbs & Channing

Have for Sale by the Quantity, for Cash, or on approved Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,

Petersburg best clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimensions,
Bar Iron assorted,
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Osnabrigs,
Molasses of a superior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
First Inspection Tobacco,
Coarse and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX-SEED.

Newport, November 2, 1795.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

TAKE Notice, That whereas POLLY, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath acted against his Will; this, therefore, is to inform the Public, that he will not pay any Debts whatever, of her contracting, from this Date forward.

DANIEL S. STANTON.

Newport, December 8, 1795.

*** *The Printer requests such of his Subscribers, as are in Arrears, to make Payment up to the close of the present Year. A Compliance with the above will essentially serve him at this Time.*

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, Dec. 7.

THE House met, 79 members present.

They proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, Messieurs Smith (S. C.) and Giles, were named tellers. On counting the ballots for Speaker, there appeared for

Jonathan Dayton,	46
F. A. Muhlenberg,	31

Two scattering votes.

Mr. Dayton was declared duly elected and conducted to the chair. He addressed the House, requesting their co-operation in the execution of the arduous duties assigned him. The members were qualified.

The House proceeded to ballot for a Clerk. The result was as follows, for

John Beckley,	48
Peter Baynton,	30

Mr. Beckley was declared duly chosen, and was qualified.

A message was received from the Senate, informing that they had made a House, appointed Mr. Tazewell their President *pro tem.* and chosen a committee to wait on the President, in conjunction with one from the House.

The House appointed a Committee to join them. The Committee before the adjournment acquainted the House, that the President would meet both Houses, in the lower House, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

J. Wheaton, was appointed Serjeant at Arms, *T. Claxton*, Doorkeeper, and *T. Dunn*, his assistant.

A Committee was appointed to draft rules for the regulation of proceedings in the House.

The rules of the former House were adopted *pro tem.*

A committee of elections was appointed, to consist of seven.

Eleven o'clock was made the standing hour to adjourn to.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate, to inform them that this House is now ready to attend them in receiving the communication from the President of the United States agreeably to his notification to both Houses yesterday; and that the Clerk of this House do go with the said message.

The Clerk accordingly went with the said message, and being returned,

The Senate attended and took their seats in the House, when both Houses being assembled, the President came into the Representatives Chamber, and addressed them as follows:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and
House of Representatives,

I TRUST I do not deceive myself, while I indulge the persuasion, that I have never met at any period, when, more than at the present, the situation of our public affairs has afforded just cause of mutual congratulation, and for inviting you to join with me in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good, for the numerous and extraordinary blessings we enjoy.

The termination of the long, expensive, and distressing war in which we have been engaged, with certain Indians northwest of the Ohio, is placed in the option of the United States, by a treaty which the Commander of our army has concluded, provisionally, with the hostile tribes in that region.

In the adjustment of the terms, the satisfaction of the Indians was deemed an object worthy no less of the policy than of the liberality of the United States, as the necessary basis of durable tranquility. This object has been fully attained. The articles agreed upon will immediately be laid before the Senate, for their consideration.

The Creek and Cherokee Indians, who alone of the southern tribes had annoyed our frontiers, have lately confirmed their pre-existing treaties with us, and were giving evidence of a sincere disposition to carry them into effect, by the surrender of the prisoners and property they had taken: But we have to lament, that the fair prospect in this quarter has been once more clouded by wanton murders, which some citizens of Georgia are represented to have recently perpetrated on hunting parties of the Creeks; which have again subjected that frontier to disquietude and danger, which will be productive of further expence, and may occasion further effusion of blood.—Measures are pursuing, to prevent or mitigate the usual consequences of such outrages; and with the hope of their succeeding, at least to avert a general hostility.

A letter from the Emperor of Morocco announces to me his recognition of our treaty, made with his father the late Emperor; and consequently the continuance of peace with that power. With peculiar satisfaction I add, that information has been received from an agent deputed on our part to Algiers, importing, that the terms of the treaty with the Dey and Regency of that country had been adjusted in such a manner, as to authorize the expectation of a speedy peace, and the restoration of our unfortunate fellow-citizens from a grievous captivity.

The latest advices from our Envoy at the Court of Madrid, give, moreover, the pleasing information, that he had received assurances of a speedy and satisfactory conclusion of his negociation.—While the event, depending upon unadjusted particulars, cannot be regarded as ascertained, it is agreeable to cherish the expectation of an issue, which, securing amicably the very essential interests of the United States, will at the same time lay the foundation of lasting harmony with a power, with friendship we have uniformly and sincerely desired to cultivate.

Though not before officially disclosed to the House of Representatives: you, Gentlemen, are apprized, that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, has been negociated with Great-Britain; and that the Senate have advised and consented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts part of one article. Agreeably thereto, and to the best judgment I was able to form of the public interests, after full and mature deliberation, I have added my sanction. The result, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, is unknown. When received, the subject will, without delay, be placed before Congress.

This interesting summary of our affairs, with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States, controversies have subsisted, and with regard also to those of our Indian neighbours with whom we have been in a state of enmity, or misunderstanding, opens a wide field for consoling and gratifying reflections. If, by prudence and moderation on every side, the extinguishment of all the causes of external discord, which have heretofore menaced our tranquility, on terms compatible with our national rights and honor, shall be the happy result, how great and how precious a foundation will have been laid, for accelerating, maturing, and establishing, the prosperity of our country!

Contemplating the internal situation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we discover equal cause for contentment and satisfaction. While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a contest unusually bloody, exhausting and calamitous, in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domestic convulsions and insurrections; in which many of the arts, most useful to society, have been exposed to discouragement and decay; in which scarcity of subsistence has embittered other sufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the blessings of peace and repose, are alloyed by the sense of heavy and accumulating burthens, which press upon all the departments of industry, and threaten to clog the future springs of government:—Our favoured country, happy in a striking contrast, has enjoyed general tranquility—a rare quality the more satisfactory, because maintained at the expence of no duty. Faithful to ourselves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, prosper beyond former example; the molestations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which however, very pointed remonstrances have been made) being overbalanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral position. Our population advances with a celerity which, exceeding the most sanguine expectations, proportionally augments our strength and resources, and guarantees our future security.—Every part of the Union displays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens so light as scarcely to be perceived; with resources fully adequate to our present exigencies; with governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholesome laws; is it too much to say, that our country exhibits a spectacle of national happiness never surpassed, if ever before equalled?

Placed in a situation every way so auspicious, motives of commanding force impel us, with sincere acknowledgment to Heaven, and pure love to our country, to unite our efforts to preserve, prolong and improve, our immense advantages. To co-operate with you, in this delicate work, is a fervent and favourite wish of my heart.

It is a valuable ingredient in the general estimate of our welfare, that the part of our country, which was lately the scene of disorder and insurrection, now enjoys the blessings of quiet and order. The misled have abandoned their errors, and pay the respect to our constitution and laws, which is due from good citizens to the public authorities of the society. These circumstances have induced me to pardon, generally, the offenders here referred to; and to extend forgiveness to those who have been adjudged to capital punishments—For, although I shall always think it a sacred duty, to exercise with firmness and energy the constitutional powers with which I am vested; yet it appears to me no less consistent with the public good, than it is with my personal feelings, to mingle in the operations of government every degree of moderation and tenderness, which the national justice, dignity and safety, may permit.

Gentlemen,

Among the objects which will claim your attention in the course of the session, a review of our military establishment is not the least important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may be expected still further to change, the relative situation of our frontiers. In this review, you will doubtless allow due weight to the considerations, that the questions between us and certain foreign powers, are not yet finally adjusted:—That the war in Europe is not yet terminated; and that our western posts, when recovered, will demand provision for garrisoning and securing them. A statement of our present military force, will be laid before you by the Department of War.

With the review of our army establishment, is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit inquiry, what improvements in the existing plan, further experience may have unfolded. The subject is of so much moment, in my estimation, as to excite a constant solicitude, that the consideration of it may be renewed until the greatest attainable perfection shall be accomplished.—Time is wearing away some advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deserves the persevering attention of the public councils.

While we indulge the satisfaction, which the actual condition of our western borders so well authorizes; it is necessary that we should not lose sight of an important truth, which continually receives new confirmations, namely, that the provisions heretofore made with a view to the protection of the Indians from the violence of the lawless part of our frontier inhabitants, are inadequate.

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Lot No. 18, firſt Diviſion, with a commodious Houſe thereon, at preſent occupied by John Warren.

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TWO PAMPHLETS—one, State of Facts ſhewing the Right of certain Companies to the Lands lately purchaſed by them from the State of Georgia.—The other, Grant to the Georgia Miſſiſippi Company, the Conſtitution thereof, &c. Price Six Cents each.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſto^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

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Peterſburg beſt clean Hemp,

Cables, Cordage and Boltrope, of all Dimenſions,
Bar Iron aſſorted,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Ticklenburgh and Osnabrigs,
Molaſſes of a ſuperior Quality for Retailers,
Jamaica Sugars, and Coffee by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel,
New England Rum,
Firſt Inſpection Tobacco,
Coarſe and fine Salt.

CASH, or any of the above Goods, for bright and clean FLAX-SEED.

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Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

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TAKE Notice, That whereas POLLY, the Wife of the Subſcriber, hath acted againſt his Will; this, therefore, is to inform the Public, that he will not pay any Debts whatever, of her contracting, from this Date forward.

DANIEL S. STANTON.

Newport, December 8, 1795.

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MONDAY, Dec. 7.

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They proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, Meſſieurs Smith (S. C.) and Giles, were named tellers. On counting the ballots for Speaker, there appeared for

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F. A. Muhlenberg,	31

Two ſcattering votes.

Mr. Dayton was declared duly elected and conducted to the chair. He addreſſed the Houſe, requeſting their co-operation in the execution of the arduous duties aſſigned him. The members were qualified.

The Houſe proceeded to ballot for a Clerk. The reſult was as follows, for

John Beckley,	48
Peter Baynton,	30

Mr. Beckley was declared duly choſen, and was qualified.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing that they had made a Houſe, appointed Mr. Tazewell their Preſident *pro tem.* and choſen a committee to wait on the Preſident, in conjunction with one from the Houſe.

The Houſe appointed a Committee to join them. The Committee before the adjournment acquainted the Houſe, that the Preſident would meet both Houſes, in the lower Houſe, to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

J. Wheaton, was appointed Serjant at Arms, *T. Claxton*, Doorkeeper, and *T. Dunn*, his aſſiſtant.

A Committee was appointed to draft rules for the regulation of proceedings in the Houſe.

The rules of the former Houſe were adopted *pro tem.*

A committee of elections was appointed, to conſiſt of ſeven.

Eleven o'clock was made the ſtanding hour to adjourn to. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

Ordered, That a meſſage be ſent to the Senate, to inform them that this Houſe is now ready to attend them in receiving the communication from the Preſident of the United States agreeably to his notification to both Houſes yeſterday; and that the Clerk of this Houſe do go with the ſaid meſſage.

The Clerk accordingly went with the ſaid meſſage, and being returned,

The Senate attended and took their ſeats in the Houſe, when both Houſes being aſſembled, the Preſident came into the Repreſentatives Chamber, and addreſſed them as follows:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I TRUST I do not deceive myſelf, while I indulge the perſuaſion, that I have never met at any period, when, more than at the preſent, the ſituation of our public affairs has afforded juſt cauſe of mutual congratulation, and for inviting you to join with me in profound gratitude to the Author of all Good, for the numerous and extraordinary bleſſings we enjoy.

The termination of the long, expenſive, and diſtreſſing war in which we have been engaged, with certain Indians northweſt of the Ohio, is placed in the option of the United States, by a treaty which the Commander of our army has concluded, proviſionally, with the hoſtile tribes in that region.

In the adjuſtment of the terms, the ſatisfaction of the Indians was deemed an object worthy no leſs of the policy than of the liberality of the United States, as the neceſſary baſis of durable tranquility. This object has been fully attained. The articles agreed upon will immediately be laid before the Senate, for their conſideration.

The Creek and Cherokee Indians, who alone of the ſouthern tribes had annoyed our frontiers, have lately confirmed their pre-exiſting treaties with us, and were giving evidence of a ſincere diſpoſition to carry them into effect, by the ſurrender of the priſoners and property they had taken: But we have to lament, that the fair proſpect in this quarter has been once more clouded by wanton murders, which ſome citizens of Georgia are repreſented to have recently perpetrated on hunting parties of the Creeks; which have again ſubjected that frontier to diſquietude and danger, which will be productive of further expence, and may occaſion further effuſion of blood.—Meaſures are purſuing, to prevent or mitigate the uſual conſequences of ſuch outrages; and with the hope of their ſucceeding, at leaſt to avert a general hoſtility.

A letter from the Emperor of Morocco announces to me his recognition of our treaty, made with his father the late Emperor; and conſequently the continuance of peace with that power. With peculiar ſatisfaction I add, that information has been received from an agent deputed on our part to Algiers, importing, that the terms of the treaty with the Dey and Regency of that country had been adjuſted in ſuch a manner, as to authorize the expectation of a ſpeedy peace, and the reſtoration of our unfortunate fellow-citizens from a grievous captivity.

The lateſt advices from our Envoy at the Court of Madrid, give, moreover, the pleaſing information, that he had received aſſurances of a ſpeedy and ſatisfactory concluſion of his negociation.—While the event, depending upon unadjuſted particulars, cannot be regarded as aſcertained, it is agreeable to cheriſh the expectation of an iſſue, which, ſecuring amicably the very eſſential intereſts of the United States, will at the ſame time lay the foundation of laſting harmony with a power, whoſe friendſhip we have uniformly and ſincerely deſired to cultivate.

Though not before officially diſcloſed to the Houſe of Repreſentatives; you, Gentlemen, are apprized, that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, has been negociated with Great-Britain; and that the Senate have adviſed and conſented to its ratification, upon a condition which excepts part of one article. Agreeably thereto, and to the beſt judgment I was able to form of the public intereſts, after full and mature deliberation, I have added my ſanction. The reſult, on the part of his Britannic Majeſty, is unknown. When received, the ſubject will, without delay, be placed before Congreſs.

This intereſting ſummary of our affairs, with regard to the foreign powers, between whom and the United States, controverſies have ſubſiſted, and with regard alſo to thoſe of our Indian neighbours with whom we have been in a ſtate of enmity, or miſunderſtanding, opens a wide field for conſoling and gratifying reflections. If, by prudence and moderation on every ſide, the extinguiſhment of all the cauſes of external diſcord, which have heretofore menaced our tranquility, on terms compatible with our national rights and honor, ſhall be the happy reſult, how firm and how precious a foundation will have been laid, for accelerating, maturing, and eſtabliſhing, the proſperity of our country!

Contemplating the internal ſituation, as well as the external relations of the United States, we diſcover equal cauſe for contentment and ſatisfaction. While many of the nations of Europe, with their American dependencies, have been involved in a conteſt unuſually bloody, exhauſting and calamitous, in which the evils of foreign war have been aggravated by domeſtic convulſions and inſurrection; in which many of the arts, moſt uſeful to ſociety, have been expoſed to diſcouragement and decay; in which ſcarcity of ſubſiſtence has embittered other ſufferings; while even the anticipations of a return of the bleſſings of peace and repoſe, are alloyed by the ſenſe of heavy and accumulating burthens, which preſs upon all the departments of induſtry, and threaten to clog the future ſprings of government:—Our favoured country, happy in a ſtriking contraſt, has enjoyed general tranquility—a tranquility the more ſatisfactory, becauſe maintained at the expence of no duty. Faithful to ourſelves, we have violated no obligation to others. Our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, proſper beyond former example; the moleſtations of our trade (to prevent a continuance of which however, very pointed remonſtrances have been made) being overbalanced by the aggregate benefits which it derives from a neutral poſition. Our population advances with a celerity which, exceeding the moſt ſanguine expectations, proportionally augments our ſtrength and reſources, and guarantees our future ſecurity.—Every part of the Union diſplays indications of rapid and various improvement, and with burthens ſo light as ſcarcely to be perceived; with reſources fully adequate to our preſent exigencies; with governments founded on the genuine principles of rational liberty, and with mild and wholeſome laws; is it too much to ſay, that our country exhibits a ſpectacle of national happineſs never ſurpaſſed, if ever before equalled?

Placed in a ſituation every way ſo auſpicious, motives of commanding force impel us, with ſincere acknowledgment to Heaven, and pure love to our country, to unite our efforts to preſerve, prolong and improve, our immenſe advantages. To co-operate with you, in this deſirable work, is a fervent and favourite wiſh of my heart.

It is a valuable ingredient in the general eſtimate of our welfare, that the part of our country, which was lately the ſcene of diſorder and inſurrection, now enjoys the bleſſings of quiet and order. The miſled have abandoned their errors, and pay the reſpect to our conſtitution and laws, which is due from good citizens to the public authorities of the ſociety. Theſe circumſtances have induced me to pardon, generally, the offenders here referred to; and to extend forgiveneſs to thoſe who have been adjudged to capital puniſhments—For, although I ſhall always think it a ſacred duty, to exerciſe with firmneſs and energy the conſtitutional powers with which I am veſted; yet it appears to me no leſs conſiſtent with the public good, than it is with my perſonal feelings, to mingle in the operations of government every degree of moderation and tenderneſs, which the national juſtice, dignity and ſafety, may permit.

Gentlemen,

Among the objects which will claim your attention in the courſe of the ſeſſion, a review of our military eſtabliſhment is not the leaſt important. It is called for by the events which have changed, and may be expected ſtill further to change, the relative ſituation of our frontiers. In this review, you will doubtleſs allow due weight to the conſiderations, that the queſtions between us and certain foreign powers, are not yet finally adjuſted:—That the war in Europe is not yet terminated; and that our weſtern poſts, when recovered, will demand proviſion for garriſoning and ſecuring them. A ſtatement of our preſent military force, will be laid before you by the Department of War.

With the review of our army eſtabliſhment, is naturally connected that of the militia. It will merit inquiry, what imperfections in the exiſting plan, further experience may have unfolded. The ſubject is of ſo much moment, in my eſtimation, as to excite a conſtant ſolicitude, that the conſideration of it may be renewed until the greateſt attainable perfection ſhall be accompliſhed.—Time is wearing away ſome advantages for forwarding the object, while none better deſerves the perſevering attention of the public councils.

While we indulge the ſatisfaction, which the actual condition of our weſtern borders ſo well authorizes; it is neceſſary that we ſhould not loſe ſight of an important truth, which continually receives new confirmations, namely, that the proviſions heretofore made with a view to the protection of the Indians from the violence of the lawleſs part of our frontier inhabitants, are inſufficient.

It is demonstrated that these violences can now be perpetrated with impunity. And it can need no argument to prove, that unless the murdering of Indians can be restrained, by bringing the murderers to condign punishment, all the exertions of the government to prevent destructive retaliations by the Indians, will prove fruitless, and all our present agreeable prospects illusory. The frequent destruction of innocent women and children, who are chiefly the victims of retaliation, must continue to shock humanity; and an enormous expence to drain the treasury of the Union.

To enforce upon the Indians the observance of justice, it is indispensible that there shall be competent means of rendering justice to them. If these means can be devised by the wisdom of Congress, and especially if there can be added an adequate provision for supplying the necessities of the Indians, on reasonable terms (a measure, the mention of which I the more readily repeat, as in all the conferrences with them they urge it with solicitude) I should not hesitate to entertain a strong hope of rendering our tranquility permanent. I add with pleasure, that the probability even of their civilization is not diminished by the experiments which have been thus far made under the auspices of government. The accomplishment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying lustre on our national character, and administer the most grateful consolations that virtuous minds can know.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The state of our revenue, with the sums that have been borrowed and re unbursed, pursuant to different acts of Congress, will be submitted from the proper departments; together with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the ensuing year.

Whether measures may not be adviseable to reinforce the provision for the redemption of the public debt, will naturally engage your examination—Congress have demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that whatsoever will tend to accelerate the honorable extinction of our public debt, accords as much with the true interests of our country, as with the general sense of our constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
House of Representatives,

The statements which will be laid before you, relative to the Mint, will shew the situation of that institution, and the necessity of some further Legislative provisions for carrying the business of it more completely into effect, and for checking abuses which appear to be arising in particular quarters.

The progress in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them; the state of the fortifications of our harbours—the measures which have been pursued for obtaining proper sites for arsenals, and for replenishing our magazines with military stores; and the steps which have been taken towards the execution of the law for opening a trade with the Indians, will likewise be presented for the information of Congress.

Temperate discussion of the important subjects which may arise in the course of the session; and mutual forbearance, where there is a difference of opinion, are too obvious and necessary for the peace, happiness, and welfare of our country, to need any recommendation of mine.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, 8th December, 1795.

The President of the United States then withdrew, and the two Houses separated.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Speech of the President to both Houses be committed to a Committee of the whole House to morrow.

A petition of Matthew Lyon of the state of Vermont, was presented to the House, complaining of an undue election and return of Israel Smith, to serve as a member for this House for the said state.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the committee of elections, that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon to the House.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House cause the members to be furnished, during the present session, with three news papers, printed in this city, such as the members respectively shall chose to be delivered at their lodgings, provided they do not exceed the price at which subscribers, citizens of Philadelphia, are furnished with them.

And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Mr. Hillhouse appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenburg in the chair, on the President's Speech.

Mr. Murray moved a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee; That a respectful address ought to be presented to the President in answer to his speech to both Houses at the opening of the session containing assurances, that the House would take into their serious consideration the various and important matters referred to their attention.

Mr. Parker moved to strike out the above, for the purpose of inserting a resolution, in substance as follows:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that a committee ought to be appointed to wait on the President of the United States, to assure him that the House of Representatives of the United States, would pay serious attention to the various and important subjects recommended to them in his speech at the opening of the session.

Mr. Parker observed, that as it was the duty of the President to lay before the House a view of the state of the union; so it was the duty of the House, to receive it respectfully, and act upon it. He disapproved of the practice which had hitherto prevailed, of the House neglecting their business to wait in a body on the President, it was better to dispense with such useless formality and attend to their important duties. Last session, he observed, great animosities were excited in the House, on the subject of the address in answer to the speech, the mode he proposed would avoid such an occurrence on the present occasion.

Mr. Murray was of opinion, that without substantial reasons, the former practice should not be departed from The practice of waiting on the President in a body to present an answer to his speech, had been adopted and uniformly pursued ever since the establishment of the present government. He had heard, he said, no reason given to prove the practice wrong, and should be for adhering to precedent unless out weighed by arguments.

The object of his motion was, that an answer to the President should be framed; that of the member from Virginia, the mode of presenting it;—they were in a degree distinct and did not directly interfere.

A good understanding and a due observance of decorum ought to subsist between the different portions of the government; this he wished to preserve by adhering to practices which had been found liable to no objection.

If the President he remarked, had chosen to innovate, he might have written his speech and sent it to the House by a secretary. The Constitution does not bind him to appear in person; but he deems it respectful to attend himself. This deserved in return an equally respectful procedure, on the part of the house; by waiting on him in a body. He did not feel this as a derogation nor did he see that the practice interfered materially with the public business. The House spent no more than half an hour in their call on the President, and then generally returned to business.

The question was then put on striking out, in order to introduce Mr. Parker's motion, and it was lost, 18 rising in the affirmative.

The resolution proposed by Mr. Murray was then agreed to, reported to the house, and adopted.

Messrs. Madison, Sitgreaves, and Sedgwick, were appointed to draft and report the address in answer to the President's speech.

It was resolved, that two chaplains be appointed for the Legislature, one by each House, to do duty in each House alternately every week.

The speech of the President was referred to a committee of the whole, on the state of the union; and becomes the standing order of the day.

A committee was appointed to report the unfinished business of the last session.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

Sundry private petitions were presented and referred.

A petition was presented from E. Hogan praying to be appointed Stenographer to the House. Upon this a motion was made by Mr. Smith (S. C.) for the appointment of a committee to receive proposals from any persons inclined to undertake that task.—The motion was agreed to and the committee appointed.

A memorial was presented against the return of Mr. Clopton as a member of the House from Virginia. It states, that he was returned by a majority of nine votes only and they are said to be illegal votes. Referred to the committee of elections.

The House resolved themselves into a committee of the whole. Mr. Muhlenburg in the chair on the state of the Union, in order to dispose of the subject matter of the President's Speech.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) offered resolutions in substance nearly as follows.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee.—[This resolution the reporter did not distinctly hear.]

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that more effectual provision ought to be made for organizing; disciplining and arming the militia of the United States.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that further provision ought to be made for the security of the frontiers, and for protecting the Indians against certain lawless inhabitants of the frontiers.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Committee, that provision should be made for supplying the necessities of the Indians, in times of peace.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an inquiry ought to be made whether further means should be provided to reinforce the provisions heretofore made for the extinction of the public debt.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an inquiry ought to be made into the state of the mint, and whether any further provisions are necessary in that department.

After some conversation as to the propriety of taking up the resolutions generally or partially in immediate consideration, it was agreed that they should lie over.—Before the committee rose, however Mr. Swanwick presented one to the following effect, which also lies over for future consideration.

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that an inquiry ought to be made into the progress of the naval equipments, ordered, and whether any further provisions are necessary on this subject. Adjourned.

A Gentleman having been so obliging as to favour us with a New York Paper, of Friday last, we are enabled to present our Readers with the following late and very interesting European Intelligence, brought by the Ship Richmond, arrived at Philadelphia, from Bristol.

LONDON, October 30.

THE Mall and the Parade in St. James's Park, Parliament street, and the adjoining avenues, were yesterday choaked up with spectators, while the King was passing to and from the Parliament house. The crowd was not so great, even at the coronation; and to see the King go to the house, there never were before more than the 10th part of the numbers of yesterday; for they at least amounted to 200,000 people. The Earl of Chatham, and Duke of Gloucester were hissed, and the Duke of Poland was very much hooted, as their carriages passed through the park about two o'clock.

About twenty minutes, after the King left Buckingham house, and was violently hissed and hooted, and groaned at, with incessant cries, NO PITT! NO WAR! GIVE US PEACE! GIVE US BREAD! the whole way; but no violence was offered till he arrived opposite the Ordnance Office, when a bullet broke one of the windows.

When his majesty entered the House of Peers, the first words he uttered were these, to the Lord Chancellor,

"*My Lord I have been shot at.*"

Three or four persons were apprehended on suspicion of having thrown stones at the king, and one of them was charged with having called out "NO KING!" and other such expressions. Lord Westmoreland, who rode in the carriage with the king, said that his majesty and those that accompanied him, were of opinion that the glass of his coach had been broken by a ball from an air gun, which had been shot from the bow window of a house adjoining the Ordnance Office, with a view to assassinate him. This statement was corroborated and supported by Lord Onslow, who, as one of the Lords of the Bed Cham had also accompanied his majesty.

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The moment his majesty entered the Park, the gi of the horse guards were shut, for the purpose of excl ing the mob who followed the carriage; at which, a passed Spring Garden Terrace, another stone was throw but it fortunately struck the wood work between windows.

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As the state coach returned empty through the gate the way of the Stable yard, a dreadful accident happene in consequence of the turbulence of the above riotou persons; a groom who was employed as one of the lea ers of the horses for the day, was beaten down, wh the heavy carriage went over him, and broke both h thighs. He was carried on a litter to his apartments the Mews, with little hopes of recovery.

The mob, as the last gratification of their spite, fo lowed the state coach from St. James's to the Mews, a near St. Alban's street, commencing an attack upon it wi stones and dirt, when they broke the glasses; and in t Mews, pursued their purpose so effectually, as almost e tirely to demolish the coach, before the arrival of th guards, when several persons were apprehended.

On his majesty's return to Buckingham house, he ex claimed, with the consciousness of insulted virtue—"*I have been treated most cruelly, and most undeservedly.*"

The Gazette of Saturday contains a proclamation, of fering a reward of £1000. on conviction of each of th authors, actors, and abetters of the outrages on the per son of the king.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses o Parliament, on Thursday, October 29, 1795.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that not withstanding many events unfavourable to the common cause, the prospect resulting from the general situation of affairs has, in many important respects, been materially improved in the course of the present year.

In Italy, the threatened invasion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a considerable part of the line of the coast which they had occupied: There is also reason to hope that the recent operations of the Austrian army [illegible] gress which they had made on the side of Germany, and frustrated the offensive projects which they were pursuing in that quarter.

The successes which have attended their military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the conclusion of separate treaties with some of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compensating the evils which they experience in its continuance. The destruction of their commerce, the diminution of their maritime power, and the unparalleled embarrassment, and distress of their internal situation, have produced the impression which was naturally to be expected; and a general sense appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the increasing pressure of these difficulties, must arise from the restoration of peace, and the establishment of some settled system of Government.

The destruction and anarchy which have so long prevailed in that country, have led to a crisis, of which it is yet impossible to foresee the issue; but which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the interests of Europe. Should this crisis terminate in any order of things compatible with the tranquility of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanency in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a disposition to negociate for general Peace on just and suitable terms, will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect. But I am persuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is so likely to insure and accelerate this desirable end, as to shew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to prosecute the War with the utmost energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our allies, such a Peace as the justice of our cause and the situation of the enemy, may entitle us to expect.

With this view I am continuing to make the greatest exertions for maintaining and improving our naval superiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the West-Indies, in order to secure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are so nearly connected with our commercial resources and maritime strength.

I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous support, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perseverance, and public spirit of all ranks of my people.

The acts of hostility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and controul of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a state of war with this country.

The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas has received the most cordial and active assistance from the naval force furnished by the Empress of Russia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

I have concluded engagements of defensive alliance with the two Imperial Courts; and the ratifications of

It is demonstrated that these violences can now be perpetrated with impunity. And it can need no argument to prove, that unless the murdering of Indians can be restrained, by bringing the murderers to condign punishment, all the exertions of the government to prevent destructive retaliations by the Indians, will prove fruitless, and all our present agreeable prospects illusory. The frequent destruction of innocent women and children, who are chiefly the victims of retaliation, must continue to shock humanity; and an enormous expence to drain the treasury of the Union.

To enforce upon the Indians the observance of justice, it is indispensible that there shall be competent means of rendering justice to them. If these means can be devised by the wisdom of Congress, and especially if there can be added an adequate provision for supplying the necessities of the Indians, on reasonable terms (a measure, the mention of which I the more readily repeat, as in all the conferrences with them they urge it with solicitude) I should not hesitate to entertain a strong hope of rendering our tranquility permanent. I add with pleasure, that the probability even of their civilization is not diminished by the experiments which have been thus far made under the auspices of government. The accomplishment of this work, if practicable, will reflect undecaying lustre on our national character, and administer the most grateful consolations that virtuous minds can know.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The state of our revenue, with the sums that have been borrowed and re imbursed, pursuant to different acts of Congress, will be submitted from the proper departments; together with an estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the ensuing year.

Whether measures may not be adviseable to reinforce the provision for the redemption of the public debt, will naturally engage your examination—Congress have demonstrated their sense to be, and it were superfluous to repeat mine, that whatsoever will tend to accelerate the honorable extinction of our public debt, accords as much with the true interests of our country, as with the general sense of our constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
House of Representatives,

The statements which will be laid before you, relative to the Mint, will shew the situation of that institution, and the necessity of some further Legislative provisions for carrying the business of it more completely into effect, and for checking abuses which appear to be arising in particular quarters.

The progress in providing materials for the frigates, and in building them; the state of the fortifications of our harbours—the measures which have been pursued to obtaining proper sites for arsenals, and for replenishing our magazines with military stores; and the steps which have been taken towards the execution of the law for opening a trade with the Indians, will likewise be presented for the information of Congress.

Temperate discussion of the important subjects which may arise in the course of the session; and mutual forbearance, where there is a difference of opinion, are too obvious and necessary for the peace, happiness, and welfare of our country, to need any recommendation of mine.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, 8th December, 1795.

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The President of the United States then withdrew, and the two Houses separated.

On motion,

Ordered, That the Speech of the President to both Houses be committed to a Committee of the whole House to morrow.

A petition of Matthew Lyon of the state of Vermont, was presented to the House, complaining of an undue election and return of Israel Smith, to serve as a member for this House for the said state.

Ordered, That the said petition be referred to the committee of elections, that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their opinion thereupon to the House.

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And then the House adjourned until to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

Mr. Hillhouse appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

The House went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenburg in the chair, on the President's Speech.

Mr. Murray moved a resolution to this effect:

Resolved, as the opinion of this committee; That a respectful address ought to be presented to the President in answer to his speech to both Houses at the opening of the session containing assurances, that the House would take into their serious consideration the various and important matters referred to their attention.

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His majesty, on returning from the house of Peers, was followed by the same groanings, hissings and cries. A house, in Parliament-street, from one of the windows of which a white handkerchief was waved in compliment to the king, was almost instantly covered with mud by the populace.

The moment his majesty entered the Park, the gates of the horse guards were shut, for the purpose of excluding the mob who followed the carriage; at which, as it passed Spring Garden Terrace, another stone was thrown, but it fortunately struck the wood work between the windows.

The crowd now pressed more closely round the coach, and his majesty, in considerable agitation, signified, by waving his hands to the horse guards on each side, his anxiety that the multitude should be kept at a distance. In this way he passed on through the Park, and round by the Stable yard, into St. James's Palace at the front gate, the bottom of St. James's street. A considerable tumult took place, when his majesty was about to alight.

We are concerned to add to this detail, that when his majesty was proceeding to Buckingham house to dinner, and had entered his private coach for that purpose, without guards, the mob beset the carriage in such a way as to obstruct its progress, loading the King with fresh insults. A party of the military, however, riding up at full speed, relieved the evident anxiety of not only the immediate attendants on his majesty, but the numerous body of more orderly spectators, who witnessed the insult.

As the state coach returned empty through the gate by the way of the Stable yard, a dreadful accident happened, in consequence of the turbulence of the above riotous persons; a groom who was employed as one of the leaders of the horses for the day, was beaten down, when the heavy carriage went over him, and broke both his thighs. He was carried on a litter to his apartments in the Mews, with little hopes of recovery.

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My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that notwithstanding many events unfavourable to the common cause, the prospect resulting from the general situation of affairs has, in many important respects, been materially improved in the course of the present year.

In Italy, the threatened invasion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a considerable part of the line of the coast which they had occupied: There is also reason to hope that the recent operations of the Austrian army have counteracted the progress which they had made on the side of Germany, and frustrated the offensive projects which they were pursuing in that quarter.

The successes which have attended their military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the conclusion of separate treaties with some of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compensating the evils which they experience in its continuance. The destruction of their commerce, the diminution of their maritime power, and the unparalleled embarrassment, and distress of their internal situation, have produced the impression which was naturally to be expected; and a general sense appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the increasing pressure of these difficulties, must arise from the restoration of peace, and the establishment of some settled system of Government.

The destruction and anarchy which have so long prevailed in that country, have led to a crisis, of which it is yet impossible to forelee the issue; but which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the interests of Europe. Should this crisis terminate in any order of things compatible with the tranquility of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanency in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a disposition to negociate for general Peace on just and suitable terms, will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect. But I am persuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is so likely to insure and accelerate this desirable end, as to shew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to prosecute the War with the utmost energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our allies, such a Peace as the justice of our cause and the situation of the enemy, may entitle us to expect.

With this view I am continuing to make the greatest exertions for maintaining and improving our naval superiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the West-Indies, in order to secure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are so nearly connected with our commercial resources and maritime strength.

I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous support, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perseverance, and public spirit of all ranks of my people.

The acts of hostility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and controul of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a state of war with this country.

The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas has received the most cordial and active assistance from the naval force furnished by the Empress of Russia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

I have concluded engagements of defensive alliance with the two Imperial Courts; and the ratifications of

the Treaty of Commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you last year, have now been exchanged—I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the public service will require further additions to the heavy burdens, which have been unavoidably imposed on my people. I trust that their pressure will, in some degree, be alleviated by the flourishing state of our commerce and manufactures, and that our expences, though necessarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumstances of the war, admit of considerable diminution in comparison with those of the present year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed for some time past, with the greatest anxiety, the very high price of grain—and that anxiety is encreased by the apprehension that the produce of the wheat harvest in the present year may not have been such as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend.—The spirit of order and submission to the laws, which, with very few exceptions, has manifested itself under this severe pressure, will, I am sure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourselves with the utmost diligence to the consideration of such measures as may tend to alleviate the present distress, and to prevent, as far as possible, the renewal of similar embarrassments in future. Nothing has been omitted on my part that appeared likely to contribute to this end; and you may be assured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wisdom of parliament may adopt, on a subject so peculiarly interesting to my people, whose welfare will ever be the object nearest my heart.

October 31.

A messenger arrived last night at the Secretary of State's office, with despatches from the Rhine. It was no general engagement that induced General Jourdan to retreat. The account given in the French papers accords with the accounts brought by the messenger.

In consequence of the ratification, by the interchange of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between this country and America, several very large purchases were yesterday made in the funds of the United States.

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the Treaty of Commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you last year, have now been exchanged—I have directed copies of these treaties to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is matter of deep concern to me, that the exigencies of the public service will require further additions to the heavy burdens, which have been unavoidably imposed on my people. I trust that their pressure will, in some degree, be alleviated by the flourishing state of our commerce and manufactures, and that our expences, though necessarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumstances of the war, admit of considerable diminution in comparison with those of the present year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed for some time past, with the greatest anxiety, the very high price of grain—and that anxiety is encreased by the apprehension that the produce of the wheat harvest in the present year may not have been such as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend.—The spirit of order and submission to the laws, which, with very few exceptions, has manifested itself under this severe pressure, will, I am sure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourselves with the utmost diligence to the consideration of such measures as may tend to alleviate the present distress, and to prevent, as far as possible, the renewal of similar embarrassments in future. Nothing has been omitted on my part that appeared likely to contribute to this end; and you may be assured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wisdom of parliament may adopt, on a subject so peculiarly interesting to my people, whose welfare will ever be the object nearest my heart.

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Mr. BARBER,

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THE GREAT JUBILEE.

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HAIL glorious day! from ancient times foretold!
Proclaim'd by types and prophefies of old!
Thou day of heav'n's eternal JUBILEE,
Ordain'd of God to fet poor captives free!
(The trumpet founds! the univerfe rejoices!
All creatures join the fong with cheerful voices.)

2.

Great day, for which all other days were made!
Which God well pleas'd foreſaw, when he ſurvey'd
Man by rebellion ruin'd, loſt, undone,
Redeem'd, reſtor'd, by Jeſus Chriſt, his Son.
(On his loſt creatures God hath had compaſſion,
And ſent his Son to give them all ſalvation.)

3.

Thou day of God, prefigur'd by the law,
And which the prophets at a diſtance ſaw;
The grandeur of thy ſcenes I would proclaim,
If God would touch my lips with heav'nly flame.
(The diſtant proſpect fills my ſoul with pleaſure,
And makes my joys o'erflow beyond all meaſure.)

4.

To me, O God, the learned's tongue impart;
Direct my fancy, and inſpire my heart!
Fixt by the great Eternal's firm decree,
Thy date is wrapt in awful myſtery:
(But I would ſtill believe what God hath ſpoken,
His gracious promiſes can ne'er be broken.)

5.

So far remote that day, conceal'd from view
Its hidden periods, and its wonders too,
That men impiouſly traduce, blaſpheme,
And count th' important day a fictious dream.
(But God's deſigns are perfect, wiſe, and glorious,
And in the end they all ſhall prove victorious.)

6.

Aſſiſt me faith, hope, charity divine,
I prize your aid, I'll not invoke the nine;
Teach me that hidden period to explore,
When ſin, and pain, and death ſhall be no more.
(For ſuch a day the ſacred writings mention,
This is God's truth, and not a man's invention.)

7.

When Chriſt ſhall over all his foes prevail,
And ſpoil the pow'rs of darkneſs, death and hell;
Then ſhall creation own his ſov'reign ſway,
And ev'ry creature willingly obey.
(For this moſt joyful day the whole creation
Now groans, and travails in firm expectation.)

8.

Each knee ſhall bow, and ev'ry tongue ſhall ſwear,
While heav'n and earth his right to reign declare.
To all mankind it ſhall be teſtify'd,
In that due time, that Jeſus for them dy'd.
(His merits are of infinite extenſion,
His dying ſhall accompliſh its intention.)

9.

All things in him ſhall then reheaded be;
All own him Lord, and bow the ſuppliant knee:
All reconcil'd to God, his love ſhall know,
Whether in heav'n above, or earth below.
(Each one ſhall then fill up his proper ſtation,
All join'd in hearty reconciliation.)

10.

The year of JUBILEE ſhall then be come,
And all the Saviour purchas'd ſhall come home.
The Mediator ſhall no more complain,
That he hath labour'd, ſpoke, or dy'd in vain:
(He ſhall behold his bleſt deſigns compleated;
And ſin and death eternally defeated.)

11.

The travail of his ſoul with joy ſhall ſee,
And ſatisfy'd eternally ſhall be.
The trumpet of the JUBILEE ſhall ſound,
Jeſus ſhall be with endleſs glory crown'd;
(Our Lord is worthy of this exaltation,
The head of all the ranſom'd congregation.)

12.

And through the great JEHOVAH's wide domain,
Not one ſhall riſe againſt his glorious reign:
But all from ſin, and death, and bondage free,
Shall praiſe his name to all eternity.
(This was our great Creator's firſt intention,
His love and pow'r exceeds our comprehenſion.)

13.

When all are thus obedient to his call,
Chriſt will reſign, and God be ALL IN ALL.
Here ſtop my ſoul; no farther ſeek to go;
What God reveals is quite enough to know.
(Theſe ſcenes are real, and no pleaſing fiction;
What God hath ſaid admits no contradiction.)

From the Farmer's Weekly Muſeum.

"*When thou ſeeſt a man of underſtanding, get thee betimes unto him, and let thy feet wear the ſteps of his door*"

YES, in a world of weak ones, it is our duty, it will be our pleaſure, and, ye ſelfiſh generation, it will be for our intereſt too, to yield favours to the wiſe; and bread to men of underſtanding. Our patronage will be but rarely exerciſed, and few will be the loaves for theſe wiſe men to devour, for I looked, and lo! they are a fugitive and ſcanty band, unobtruſive, like the hermit of the mountains.

But though the "man of underſtanding" is rarely to be ſeen, and, though it would profit us much, under the ſun, to gather the honey of his lips, ſuch is our perverſeneſs, our folly, or our fate, that untrodden by our "feet," we ſuffer the moſs to gather on the "ſteps of his door."

My ſtudy window overlooks the houſe of an eminent phyſician; he underſtands accurately the nice movements of the human machine; he is a botaniſt, ſkilled in the properties of plants, the cedar of Lebanus, and the "hyſſop on the wall;" he has meditated the ſyſtem of nature, and he has tried many of the proceſſes of arts. I ſee him turning over the volumes, which contain the ſecrets of medicine, and I hear him deſcribe ſkilfully the various modes to blunt, or to extract the arrows of diſeaſe. But alas! my careleſs countrymen, "all this availeth him nothing." The blind, the maim and the halt, of our villages, refuſe bread to this "man of underſtanding," and meaſure their wheat in brimming buſhels, to the quack who cannot diſtinguiſh between a fever and the gout, who applies his nippers to a wart, and thinks he extracts a cancer, who poiſons you with mercurials, curdles your blood with calomel, drenches you with enfeebling teas, and as a wit once expreſſed it, preſcribes draughts *to neutral*, they declare neither for the patient nor the malady. If the Royal preacher, in whoſe writing I had my text, had ſeen whole villages, clamorous at the midnight hour, for a fœtid quack, and his powders, and "paſſing by on the other ſide," when they ſee the regular practitioner, he would have forgotten, for a moment, all the wiſdom of the Eaſt, and, like provoked Peter in the Goſpel, would "curſe and ſwear" at ſuch egregious folly.

Thoſe of my readers, who will gladly turn out of the paths of error, when they hear a warning voice behind them, "here is a better path, walk therein," will I hope learn the value of "men of underſtanding." When their value is once known—the "ſteps of their door" will be hourly aſcended. They will teach us how to think, to ſpeak and to act. In Divines, they will not attempt to perſuade you that Heaven cannot be taken but by the violence of Scotch divinity. In Lawyers, they will not demand exorbitant fees to ſupport a rotten cauſe. In Phyſicians, you will hear them utter no words more cramp than "Temperance" and "Regimen." In moraliſts, they will mark the difference between wiſdom and cunning; they will point out the weakneſs as well as wickedneſs, of thoſe petty frauds, thoſe inquitous contracts, thoſe tricking arts of *jockeyſhip*, ſo frequent and ſo diſgraceful among a rural people, where nought but ſimplicity ſhould be found. To ſuch divines, you will cheerfully vote a more ample ſalary than ſixty pounds, and you will receive in exchange that wiſdom, which we are aſſured, in a volume of the higheſt authority, is better than Rubies.

The LAY PREACHER.

Nathan B. Miller

Has for SALE,

French Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Zante Currants—by the Caſk,
Boſton Chocolate (Welch's, No. 2) by the Box.

Newport, Dec 8, 1795.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)

A SNOW and SLOOP, that have good Accommodations, and will ſail in about Three Weeks.——For Freight or Paſſage, apply to

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogſhead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Caſes,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glaſs 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glaſſes, Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Molaſſes, of the firſt Quality, by the Hogſhead, for Retailing,—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

We the Subſcribers being, by the Town Council of New-Shoreham, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode-Iſland, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN LITTLEFIELD, Eſq; late of New-Shoreham, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe: We hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend at our reſpective Houſes for that Purpoſe; and all Claims, not ſupported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

RAY SANDS, } *Commiſ-*
EDWARD SANDS, } *ſioners.*

New-Shoreham, November 27, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

W. LITTLEFIELD, } *Adminiſ-*
JOHN SANDS, } *trators.*

JONATHAN JEFFERS having been regularly brought up to the GLAZIER's Trade—the Setting of Glaſs, in both Saſh and Lead-Work—reſpectfully informs the Public, That he ſtill Works at the Buſineſs; and thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, may depend upon having their Work faithfully done, by applying to him at his Father's Houſe, at the upper End of the Town.

Thomas Green and Son,

Have juſt imported, a large Aſſortment of
Engliſh and India Goods,
Which are now Opened for Sale,
By Wholeſale and Retail,
As low, or lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

Newport, December 7, 1795.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Sugars, per Hogſhead or Barrel,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Caſks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, in Bottles,
Rum and Gin,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyſon and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, per Cheſt,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allſpice,
Cotton, per Bag,
Raiſins, per Caſk,
Brimſtone, roll & powdered
9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window-Glaſs, per Box,
Braſs Kettles,
Open and Cloſe Stoves,
Black Lead, for cleaning Ditto,
Cabooſes, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Sheet-Iron,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails,
Shot and Bar-Lead,
Writing Paper,
A ſmall Aſſortment of Iron Ware—and,
Several Tons of Grind-ſtones.

Newport, December 1, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

Newport, November 23, 1795.

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,
A complete and general Aſſortment of
FALL and WINTER GOODS, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf in Thames-Street,

[illegible] TEAS,
SUGARS, &c.
And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25*th of March next.*

A Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Broad-Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Eſq;

Alſo a WIND MILL, in good Repair, ſituate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Alſo a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the HOUSE, or any of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,

Eaſt Point Judith.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the Houſe of Oliver Durfee, Eſq; to his own Houſe, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly oppoſite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its various Branches, and his Cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied as uſual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Alſo Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in this Branch of Buſineſs.

He preſents his reſpectful Acknowledgments to thoſe who have heretofore favour'd him with their Cuſtom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Buſineſs, to merit their future Favours.

*** Caſh, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to give the following Lines a Place in your Paper, the Truth of which appears in the sacred Pages.

THE GREAT JUBILEE.

1.

HAIL glorious day! from ancient times foretold!
Proclaim'd by types and prophesies of old!
Thou day of heav'n's eternal JUBILEE,
Ordain'd of God to set poor captives free!
(The trumpet sounds! the universe rejoices!
All creatures join the song with cheerful voices.)

2.

Great day, for which all other days were made!
Which God well pleas'd foresaw, when he survey'd
Man by rebellion turn'd, lost, undone,
Redeem'd, restor'd, by Jesus Christ, his Son.
(On his lost creatures God hath had compassion,
And sent his Son to give them all salvation.)

3.

Thou day of God, prefigur'd by the law,
And which the prophets at a distance saw;
The grandeur of thy scenes I would proclaim,
If God would touch my lips with heav'nly flame.
(The distant prospect fills my soul with pleasure,
And makes my joys o'erflow beyond all measure.)

4.

To me, O God, the learned's tongue impart;
Direct my fancy, and inspire my heart!
Fixt by the great Eternal's firm decree,
Thy date is wrapt in awful mystery:
(But I would still believe what God hath spoken,
His gracious promises can ne'er be broken.)

5.

So far remote that day, conceal'd from view
Its hidden periods, and its wonders too,
That men impiously traduce, blaspheme,
And count th' important day a fictious dream.
(But God's designs are perfect, wise, and glorious,
And in the end they all shall prove victorious.)

6.

Assist me faith, hope, charity divine,
I prize your aid, I'll not invoke the nine;
Teach me that hidden period to explore,
When sin, and pain, and death shall be no more.
(For such a day the sacred writings mention,
This is God's truth, and not a man's invention.)

7.

When Christ shall over all his foes prevail,
And spoil the pow'rs of darkness, death and hell;
Then shall creation own his sov'reign sway,
And ev'ry creature willingly obey.
(For this most joyful day the whole creation
Now groans, and travails in firm expectation.)

8.

Each knee shall bow, and ev'ry tongue shall swear,
While heav'n and earth his right to reign declare.
To all mankind it shall be testify'd,
In that due time, that Jesus for them dy'd.
(His merits are of infinite extension,
His dying shall accomplish its intention.)

9.

All things in him shall then reheaded be;
All own him Lord, and bow the suppliant knee:
All reconcil'd to God, his love shall know,
Whether in heav'n above, or earth below.
(Each one shall then fill up his proper station,
All join'd in hearty reconciliation.)

10.

The year of JUBILEE shall then be come,
And all the Saviour purchas'd shall come home.
The Mediator shall no more complain,
That he hath labour'd, spoke, or dy'd in vain:
(He shall behold his blest designs compleated;
And sin and death eternally defeated.)

11.

The travail of his soul with joy shall see,
And satisfy'd eternally shall be.
The trumpet of the JUBILEE shall sound,
Jesus shall be with endless glory crown'd;
(Our Lord is worthy of this exaltation,
The head of all the ransom'd congregation.)

12.

And through the great JEHOVAH's wide domain,
Not one shall rise against his glorious reign:
But all from sin, and death, and bondage free,
Shall praise his name to all eternity.
(This was our great Creator's first intention,
His love and pow'r exceeds our comprehension.)

13.

When all are thus obedient to his call,
Christ will resign, and God be ALL IN ALL.
Here stop my soul; no farther seek to go;
What God reveals is quite enough to know.
(These scenes are real, and no pleasing fiction;
What God hath said admits no contradiction.)

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

"*When thou seest a man of understanding, get thee betimes unto him, and let thy feet wear the steps of his door.*"

YES, in a world of weak ones, it is our duty, it will be our pleasure, and, ye selfish generation, it will be for our interest too, to yield favours to the wise; and bread to men of understanding. Our patronage will be but rarely exercised, and few will be the loaves for these wise men to devour, for I looked, and lo! they are a solitary and scanty band, unobtrusive, like the hermit of the mountains.

But though the "man of understanding" is rarely to be seen, and, though it would profit us much, under the sun, to gather the honey of his lips, such is our perverseness, our folly, or our fate, that untrodden by our "feet," we suffer the moss to gather on the "steps of his door."

My study window overlooks the house of an eminent physician; he understands accurately the nice movements of the human machine; he is a botanist, skilled in the properties of plants, the cedar of Libanus, and the "hyssop on the wall;" he has meditated the system of nature, and he has tried many of the processes of arts. I see him turning over the volumes, which contain the secrets of medicine, and I hear him describe skilfully the various modes to blunt, or to extract the arrows of disease. But alas! my careless countrymen, "all this availeth him nothing." The blind, the maim and the halt, of our villages, refuse bread to this "man of understanding," and measure their wheat in brimming bushels, to the quack who cannot distinguish between a fever and the gout, who applies his nippers to a wart, and thinks he extracts a cancer, who poisons you with mercurials, curdles your blood with calomel, drenches you with enfeebling teas, and as a wit once expressed it, prescribes draughts so *neutral*, they declare neither for the patient nor the malady. If the Royal preacher, in whose writing I had my text, had seen whole villages, clamorous at the midnight hour, for a fœtid quack, and his powders, and "passing by on the other side," when they see the regular practitioner, he would have forgotten, for a moment, all the wisdom of the East, and, like provoked Peter in the Gospel, would "curse and swear" at such egregious folly.

Those of my readers, who will gladly turn out of the paths of error, when they hear a warning voice behind them, "here is a better path, walk therein," will I hope learn the value of "men of understanding." When their value is once known—the "steps of their door" will be hourly attended. They will teach us how to think, to speak, and to act. If Divines, they will not attempt to persuade you that Heaven cannot be taken but by the violence of Scotch divinity. If Lawyers, they will not demand exorbitant fees to support a rotten cause. If Physicians, you will hear them utter no words more cramp than "Temperance" and "Regimen." If moralists, they will mark the difference between wisdom and cunning; they will point out the weakness as well as wickedness, of those petty frauds, those inquitous contracts, those tricking arts of *jockeyship*, so frequent and so disgraceful among a rural people, where nought but simplicity should be found. To such divines, you will cheerfully vote a more ample salary than sixty pounds, and you will receive in exchange that wisdom, which we are assured, in a volume of the highest authority, is better than Rubies.

The LAY PREACHER.

Nathan B. Miller

Has for SALE,

French Brandy, by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Zante Currants—by the Cask,
Boston Chocolate (Welch's, No. 2) by the Box.

Newport, Dec 8, 1795.

For CHARLESTON (S. Carolina)

A SNOW and SLOOP, that have good Accommodations, and will sail in about Three Weeks.——For Freight or Passage, apply to

CHARLES LASSALLE.

Newport, Dec. 7, 1795.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

JAMAICA Sugar, by the Hogshead & Barrel,
Clay'd Ditto,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Jamaica Rum, by Puncheon, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, by the Pipe, Barrel & Half Barrel,
Holland Gin, in Cases,
French Brandy, by the Barrel, or Half Barrel,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, green, cream colour'd &c.
Hamburgh Window-Glass 6 by 8, by the Box, and Half Box French Ditto,
Tumblers and Wine-Glasses, Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Molasses, of the first Quality, by the Hogshead, for Retailing,—and,
Chocolate, by the Box.

We the Subscribers being, by the Town Council of New-Shoreham, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode-Island, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN LITTLEFIELD, Esq; late of New-Shoreham, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose: We hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at our respective Houses for that Purpose; and all Claims, not supported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

RAY SANDS, } *Commissioners.*
EDWARD SANDS, }

New-Shoreham, November 27, 1795.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

W. LITTLEFIELD, } *Administrators.*
JOHN SANDS, }

JONATHAN JEFFERS having been regularly brought up to the GLAZIER's Trade—the Setting of Glass, in both Sash and Lead-Work—respectfully informs the Public, That he still Works at the Business; and those who may please to employ him, may depend upon having their Work faithfully done, by applying to him at his Father's House, at the upper End of the Town.

Thomas Green and Son,

Have just imported, a large Assortment of
English and India Goods,
Which are now Opened for Sale,
By Wholesale and Retail,
As low, or lower, than can be purchased in the State.

Newport, December 7, 1795.

Clarke & Hammond

HAVE FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Sugars, per Hogshead or Barrel,
India Ditto,
Sherry Wine, in Quarter-Casks,
Malaga Ditto, in Ditto,
Porter, in Bottles,
Rum and Gin,
Brandy, per Pipe or Barrel,
Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Bohea Ditto, per Chest,
Ginger, Pepper, & Allspice,
Cotton, per Bag,
Raisins, per Cask,
Brimstone, roll & powdered
9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window-Glass, per Box,
Brass Kettles,
Open and Close Stoves,
Black Lead, for cleaning Ditto,
Cabooses, and Anchors of various Sizes,
Sheet-Iron,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. Nails,
Shot and Bar-Lead,
Writing Paper,
A small Assortment of Iron Ware—and
Several Tons of Grind-stones.

Newport, December 1, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

Newport, November 23, 1795.

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,
A complete and general Assortment of

FALL and WINTER GOODS, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

And—Spermaceti CANDLES by the Box.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE,

And Possession given the 25th of March next.

A Two-Story DWELLING HOUSE, in Broad-Street, together with the Garden and Stable, now occupied by THOMAS PECKHAM, Esq;

Also a WIND MILL, in good Repair, situate between the Town and Malbone's Garden.

Also a choice LOT of LAND, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewise another LOT, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for pasturing.

Any Person inclining to purchase the HOUSE, or any of the above LOTS, may know the Terms, by applying to WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,

(at Point Judith.

Azariah Albro

Begs Leave to inform his Customers, and the Public in general,

That he has removed from the House of Oliver Durfee, Esq; to his own House, four Doors above, in Broad-Street, and directly opposite Col. Lyman's Office,

WHERE he continues the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its various Branches, and his Customers and others may be supplied as usual, with Leather, Wool, and Gloves, of all Kinds:——Also Stone-Lime, and various other Articles, in this Branch of Business.

He presents his respectful Acknowledgments to those who have heretofore favour'd him with their Custom; and hopes, by unremitting Attention to his Business, to merit their future Favours.

*** Cash, and a generous Price, given for WOOL SKINS.

Newport, October 26, 1795.